REMARKS

The Examiner has rejected claims 1, 3, 5, 6, 8-10, 13, 15 and 17 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 5,966,135 to Roy et al. in view of U.S. Patent 6,232,961 to Kunimatsu et al. The Examiner has further rejected claims 2, 5 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Roy et al. in view of Kunimatsu et al., and further in view of U.K. Patent Application No. GB 2,344,037 to Smith. In addition, the Examiner has rejected claims 7, 11, 12 and 18-20 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Roy et al. in view of Kunimatsu et al., and further in view of U.S. Patent 6,459,986 to Boyce et al.

The Roy et al. patent discloses vector-based geographic data in which on, for example, a display of a map, the user, by using a mouse cursor, positions the cursor to any desired point on the map and then, by clicking the mouse button, the user may zoom by an adjustable factor to an area surrounding the point indicated by the mouse cursor.

The Kunimatsu et al. patent discloses a display apparatus having a touch-sensitive display for displaying and processing a driver navigation system.

The subject invention also relates to the display of, for example, a map, and zooming in to a desired point on the map. The subject invention enables this on a touch-sensitive display in which the selection of the desired point is indicated by the user performing a touch-input. However, while a cursor when directed by a mouse is very accurate, a user's finger performing a touch-input

is highly inaccurate. In order to alleviate the frustrations of a system acting on an incorrect selection, the subject invention, as claimed in claim 1 includes "displaying an enlargement of the subject image in response to a user selecting the desired point by a discrete touch-input on the touch sensitive display proximate to said desired point, and indicating on the enlargement a point determined from an area associated with said user touch-input on which said enlargement is based, wherein said determined point is associated with a center of said area" and "storing coordinates representing said determined point as a first coordinate parameter in response to a confirmation by the user that said determined point sufficiently corresponds to said desired point". In this way, the user may visually ascertain whether the determined point corresponds with or is sufficiently close to the desired point, and if so, confirm the same which results in the storing of coordinates of the determined point as a first coordinate parameter.

The Examiner indicates that "Roy fails to explicitly teach such on a touch sensitive display, selecting the desired point by a discrete touch -input on the touch sensitive display proximate to the desired point, and storing coordinates representing the determined point as a first coordinate parameter in response to a confirmation by the user that the determined point sufficiently corresponds to the desired point" and "Kunimatsu teaches a map display system similar to that of Roy. Furthermore, Kunimatsu teaches the map display system on a touch sensitive display, selecting the desired point by a discrete touch-input on the touch

sensitive display proximate to the desired point, and storing coordinates representing the determined point as a first coordinate parameter in response to a confirmation by the user that the determined point sufficiently corresponds to the desired point (taught as the confirmation of a user selected point, at col. 5, lines 49-67, and the storing of a selected point as a "memory point", at col. 6, lines 49-59".

With regard to Kunimatsu et al., Applicant believes that the Examiner is mistaken. In particular, the section, col. 5, lines 49-67 of Kunimatsu et al. states:

> "When the driver touches the input pad 3 of the touch tracer 1, the touch operation information showing that the touch operation was performed by the touch tracer 1 is output so that the display device 2 displays in an expanded state button display portions 28a which are displayed on the map screen 28 as shown in FIG. 9. Therefore, the driver can easily confirm the display content of the button display portion 28a and easily select a desired button display portion 28a by a blind operation of the touch tracer 1. When the driver operates a desired navigation function by the touch operation of the input pad 3 of the touch tracer 1 at a position corresponding to the button display portion 28a, which is displayed on the map screen 28, or touches the input pad 3 by a finger in order to scroll the map, the microcomputer 23 determines that the finger touches the input pad 3 and outputs the coordinate data of the touched position. By so doing, the display device 2 displays the touched position of the input pad 3 and the driver can confirm the current touched position."

A careful reading of the above section indicates that Kunimatsu et al. discloses determining that the finger touches the input pad and outputting coordinate data of the touched position. This enables the display device to display the touched position. However, there is no disclosure as to what happens to the

coordinate data or the displayed touch position once the driver confirms the touched position.

The Examiner then indicates that Kunimatsu et al. teaches the storing of a selected point as a "memory point" and indicates col. 6, lines 49-59.

This portion of Kunimatsu et al. states:

> "Specifically, in the display device 2, in a state where the destination setting screen 29 is displayed as shown in FIG. 10, when "memory point" is selected by the touch operation of a part of the input pad 3 of the touch tracer 1 corresponding to the "memory point" display portion 29a, a memory point registration screen 33 is displayed as shown in FIG. 14. In this case, by touch-operating the part of the input pad 3 of the touch tracer 1 corresponding to a button display portion 33a which is displayed on the memory point registration screen 33, registration of the memory point can be selected."

Applicant first would like to note that this is a completely different operating portion of the Kunimatsu et al. device. As indicated above, reference is made to Fig. 10 for touching the "memory point" display portion, and to Fig. 14 for selecting a particular "memory point" for registration. However, there is no disclosure or suggestion of this operation saving the previous coordinate data/displayed touch position as the selected "memory point" or "as a first coordinate parameter in response to a confirmation by the user that said determined point sufficiently corresponds to said desired point".

The Smith reference discloses a method and apparatus for adjusting the display scale of an image, in which when a user places a cursor at a desired location and indicates the same (e.g.,

clicking the mouse button), the display scale returns to the original setting and the location of the cursor is arguably stored.

However, Applicant submits that Smith does not supply that which is missing from Roy et al. and Kunimatsu et al., i.e., "storing coordinates representing said determined point as a first coordinate parameter in response to a confirmation by the user that said determined point sufficiently corresponds to said desired point".

The Boyce et al. patent discloses a routing system in which actually traversable routes are used in determining the distance between two coordinates. However, Applicant submits that Boyce et al. does not supply that which is missing from Roy et al. and Kunimatsu et al., i.e., "storing coordinates representing said determined point as a first coordinate parameter in response to a confirmation by the user that said determined point sufficiently corresponds to said desired point".

In view of the above, believes that the subject invention, as claimed, is neither anticipated nor rendered obvious by the prior art, either individually or collectively, and as such, is patentable thereover.

Applicant believes that this application, containing claims 1-3, 5-7, 9-15 and 17-20, is now in condition for allowance and such action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

by /Edward W. Goodman/
Edward W. Goodman, Reg. 28,613
Attorney
Tel.: 914-333-9611